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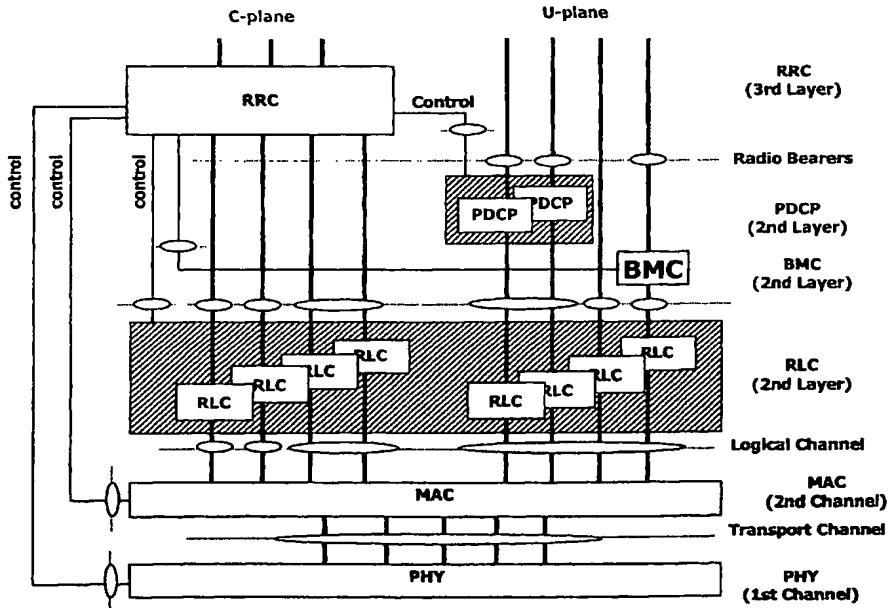
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(54) Title: METHOD OF MULTIPLEXING LOGICAL CHANNELS IN MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND APPARATUS THEREOF



(57) Abstract: For multiplexing logical channels, at least two common logical channels of the same type are multiplexed to the same transport channel in a mobile communication system. When the transport channel carries different types of logical channels, a Common Logical channel Identifier (CLI) is defined and inserted into a MAC PDU header so that the different logical channels can be identified. Multiple services having a different quality of service (QoS) or multiple streams of different QoS in the same service can be handled and provided to user equipment (UE).

WO 2004/042964 A1

**METHOD OF MULTIPLEXING LOGICAL CHANNELS IN MOBILE
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND APPARATUS THEREOF**

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to a mobile communication system, and more particularly, to a method of multiplexing logical channels and apparatus thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Recently, mobile communication systems have developed remarkably, but for high capacity data communication services, the performance of mobile communication systems cannot match that of existing wired communication systems. Accordingly, technical developments for IMT-2000, which is a communication system allowing high capacity data 15 communications, are being made and standardization of such technology is being actively pursued among various companies and organizations.

A universal mobile telecommunication system (UMTS) is a third generation mobile communication system that has evolved from a European standard known as Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) that 20 aims to provide an improved mobile communication service based upon a GSM core network and wideband code division multiple access (W-CDMA) wireless connection technology.

In December 1998, the ETSI of Europe, the ARIB/TTC of Japan, the T1 of the United States, and the TTA of Korea formed a Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), which is creating the detailed specifications of the UMTS technology.

5 Within the 3GPP, in order to achieve rapid and efficient technical development of the UMTS, five technical specification groups (TSG) have been created for performing the standardization of the UMTS by considering the independent nature of the network elements and their operations.

10 Each TSG develops, approves, and manages the standard specification within a related region. Among these groups, the radio access network (RAN) group (TSG-RAN) develops the standards for the functions, requirements, and interface of the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN), which is a new radio access network for supporting W-CDMA access technology in the UMTS.

15 FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary basic structure of a general UMTS network. As shown in FIG. 1, the UMTS is roughly divided into a terminal (or user equipment: UE), a UTRAN 100, and a core network (CN) 200.

20 The UTRAN 100 includes one or more radio network sub-systems (RNS) 110, 120. Each RNS 110, 120 includes a radio network controller (RNC) 111, and a plurality of Node-Bs 112, 113 managed by the RNC 111. The RNC 111 handles the assigning and managing of radio resources, and operates as an access point with respect to the core network 200.

The Node-Bs 112, 113 receive information sent by the physical layer of the terminal through an uplink, and transmit data to the terminal through a downlink. The Node-Bs 112, 113, thus, operate as access points of the UTRAN 100 for the terminal.

5 A primary function of the UTRAN 100 is forming and maintaining a radio access bearer (RAB) to allow communication between the terminal and the core network 200. The core network 200 applies end-to-end quality of service (QoS) requirements to the RAB, and the RAB supports the QoS requirements set by the core network 200. As the UTRAN 100 forms and
10 maintains the RAB, the QoS requirements of end-to-end are satisfied. The RAB service can be further divided into an Iu bearer service and a radio bearer service. The Iu bearer service supports a reliable transmission of user data between boundary nodes of the UTRAN 100 and the core network 200.

The core network 200 includes a mobile switching center (MSC) 210
15 and a gateway mobile switching center (GMSC) 220 connected together for supporting a circuit switched (CS) service, and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) 230 and a gateway GPRS support node 240 connected together for supporting a packet switched (PS) service.

The services provided to a specific terminal are roughly divided into
20 the circuit switched (CS) services and the packet switched (PS) services. For example, a general voice conversation service is a circuit switched service, while a Web browsing service via an Internet connection is classified as a packet switched (PS) service.

For supporting circuit switched services, the RNCs 111 are connected to the MSC 210 of the core network 200, and the MSC 210 is connected to the GMSC 220 that manages the connection with other networks.

For supporting packet switched services, the RNCs 111 are connected 5 to the SGSN 230 and the GGSN 240 of the core network 200. The SGSN 230 supports the packet communications going toward the RNCs 111, and the GGSN 240 manages the connection with other packet switched networks, such as the Internet.

Various types of interfaces exist between network components to 10 allow the network components to transmit and receive information to and from each other for mutual communication therebetween. An interface between the RNC 111 and the core network 200 is defined as an Iu interface. In particular, the Iu interface between the RNCs 111 and the core network 200 for packet switched systems is defined as "Iu-PS," and the Iu interface 15 between the RNCs 111 and the core network 200 for circuit switched systems is defined as "Iu-CS."

FIG. 2 illustrates a structure of a radio interface protocol between the terminal and the UTRAN according to the 3GPP radio access network standards.

20 As shown in Figure 2, the radio interface protocol has horizontal layers comprising a physical layer, a data link layer, and a network layer, and has vertical planes comprising a user plane (U-plane) for transmitting user data and a control plane (C-plane) for transmitting control information.

The user plane is a region that handles traffic information of the user, such as voice or Internet protocol (IP) packets, while the control plane is a region that handles control information for an interface of a network, maintenance and management of a call, and the like.

5 The protocol layers in Figure 2 can be divided into a first layer (L1), a second layer (L2), and a third layer (L3) based on the three lower layers of an open system interconnection (OSI) standard model. Each layer will be described in more detail as follows.

10 The first layer (L1), namely, the physical layer, provides an information transfer service to an upper layer by using various radio transmission techniques. The physical layer is connected to an upper layer called a medium access control (MAC) layer, via a transport channel. The MAC layer and the physical layer send and receive data with one another via the transport channel.

15 The second layer (L2) includes a MAC layer, a radio link control (RLC) layer, a broadcast/multicast control (BMC) layer, and a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) layer.

20 The MAC layer provides an allocation service of the MAC parameters for allocation and re-allocation of radio resources. The MAC layer is connected to an upper layer called the radio link control (RLC) layer, via a logical channel.

Various logical channels are provided according to the kind of transmitted information. In general, when information of the control plane is

transmitted, a control channel is used. When information of the user plane is transmitted, a traffic channel is used.

The MAC layer can be divided into a MAC-b sub-layer, a MAC-d sub-layer, a MAC-c/sh sub-layer, and a MAC-hs sub-layer according to the type 5 of transport channel to be managed.

The MAC-b sub-layer manages a BCH (Broadcast Channel), which is a transport channel handling the broadcasting of system information.

The MAC-d sub-layer manages a dedicated channel (DCH), which is a dedicated transport channel for a specific terminal. Accordingly, the MAC-d 10 sub-layer of the UTRAN is located in a serving radio network controller (SRNC) that manages a corresponding terminal, and one MAC-d sub-layer also exists within each terminal (UE).

The MAC-c/sh sub-layer manages a common transport channel, such as a forward access channel (FACH) or a downlink shared channel 15 (DSCH), which is shared by a plurality of terminals. In the UTRAN, the MAC-c/sh sub-layer is located in a controlling radio network controller (CRNC). As the MAC-c/sh sub-layer manages the channel being shared by all terminals within a cell region, a single MAC-c/sh sub-layer exists for each cell region. Also, one MAC-c/sh sublayer exists in each terminal (UE).

20 The RLC layer supports reliable data transmissions, and performs a segmentation and concatenation function on a plurality of RLC service data units (RLC SDUs) delivered from an upper layer. When the RLC layer receives the RLC SDUs from the upper layer, the RLC layer adjusts the size

of each RLC SDU in an appropriate manner upon considering processing capacity, and then creates certain data units with header information added thereto. The created data units are called protocol data units (PDUs), which are then transferred to the MAC layer via a logical channel. The RLC layer 5 includes a RLC buffer for storing the RLC SDUs and/or the RLC PDUs.

The BMC layer schedules a cell broadcast message (referred to as a 'CB message', hereinafter) received from the core network, and broadcasts the CB messages to terminals located in a specific cell(s). The BMC layer of the UTRAN generates a broadcast / multicast control (BMC) message by 10 adding information, such as a message ID (identification), a serial number, and a coding scheme to the CB message received from the upper layer, and transfers the BMC message to the RLC layer. The BMC messages are transferred from the RLC layer to the MAC layer through a logical channel, i.e., the CTCH (Common Traffic Channel). The CTCH is mapped to a 15 transport channel, i.e., a FACH, which is mapped to a physical channel, i.e., a S-CCPCH (Secondary Common Control Physical Channel).

The PDCP (Packet Data Convergence Protocol) layer, as a higher layer of the RLC layer, allows the data transmitted through a network protocol (such as an IPv4 or IPv6) to be effectively transmitted on a radio interface 20 with a relatively small bandwidth. To achieve this, the PDCP layer performs the function of reducing unnecessary control information used for a wired network, and this type of function is called, header compression.

There is a radio resource control (RRC) layer at a lowermost portion of the L3 layer. The RRC layer is defined only in the control plane, and handles the controlling of logical channels, transport channels, and physical channels with respect to setting, resetting, and releasing of radio bearers. The radio 5 bearer service refers to a service that the second layer (L2) provides for data transmission between the terminal and the UTRAN, and in general, setting the radio bearer refers to defining the protocol layers and the channel characteristics of the channels required for providing a specific service, as well as respectively setting substantial parameters and operation methods.

10 The RLC layer can belong to the user plane or to the control plane depending upon the type of layer connected at the upper layer of the RLC layer. That is, if the RLC layer receives data from the RRC layer, the RLC layer belongs to the control plane. Otherwise, the RLC layer belongs to the user plane.

15 The MAC header will now be described in greater detail. Figure 3 shows a structure of a MAC layer for the UTRAN. Figures 4 to 7 show structures of the MAC-d and MAC-c/sh sublayer of the UTRAN, in which the square blocks show each function of the MAC layer. The primary functions thereof will now be described.

20 The MAC layer exists between the RLC and physical layers and its major function is to map the logical channels and transport channels to each other. The MAC layer needs such channel mapping because a channel handling method of a higher layer of the MAC layer is different from that of a

lower layer of the MAC layer. Namely, in the higher layer of the MAC layer, channels are divided into control channels of the control plane and traffic channels of the user plane according to the content of data transferred on the channel. However, in the lower layer of the MAC layer, channels are divided 5 into common channels and dedicated channels according to how the channels are shared. Therefore, channel mapping between the higher and lower layers of the MAC layer is very significant. The relationship of channel mapping is shown in FIG. 4, which illustrates a diagram of the channel mapping in a UE.

10 Another major function of the MAC layer is logical channel multiplexing. The MAC layer multiplexes several logical channels into one transport channel, so that a multiplexing gain is attained. Multiplexing gain is significant for intermittently transmitted traffic, such as signaling information or packet data. For circuit data, multiplexing is generally not used because data is 15 continuously transferred, and as a result, the multiplexing gain is relatively not so high.

The channel mapping and logical channel multiplexing functions of the MAC layer are advantageous in increasing both the flexibility of channel selection and the efficiency of channel resources, but to support these 20 advantages, certain kinds of identification functions are required.

Identification is classified into two types; UE identification and logical channel identification. First, UE identification is needed for a common transport channel, since it is shared by a plurality of UEs. Second, logical

channel identification is needed when several logical channel are multiplexed into one transport channel. To identification purposes, the MAC layer inserts a TCTF (target channel type field), UE-Id Type, UE-Id and/or C/T (Control/Traffic) fields into the header of a MAC PDU.

5 In more detail, UE identification is required when dedicated logical channel such as DCCH or DTCH is mapped to common transport channel such as CPCH, DSCH, or USCH. To achieve this, the MAC layer adds a RNTI (radio network temporary identity) to UE-ID field of MAC PDU header. Currently, three kinds of RNTI such as U-RNTI (UTRAN RNTI), C-RNTI (cell 10 RNTI), and DSCH-RNTI are used to identify a specific UE. Since there are three kinds of RNTI that are used, a UE-ID type field informing which RNTI is used is also added to MAC PDU header.

For logical channel identification, two levels of logical channel identification are applied. The first level is logical channel type identification 15 provided by the TCTF (target channel type field), and the second level is dedicated logical channel identification provided by the C/T (Control/Traffic) field.

The TCTF is required for a common transport channel like the FACH and RACH on which several types of logical channels are multiplexed. For 20 example, the BCCH, CCCH, CTCH, and one or more dedicated logical channels (DCCH or DTCH) can be mapped on the FACH simultaneously, and the CCCH and one or more dedicated logical channels can be mapped on RACH simultaneously. Therefore, the TCTF provides logical channel type

identification on the FACH and RACH, i.e. whether the received data on the FACH or RACH belongs to the BCCH, CCCH, CTCH, or one of the dedicated logical channels.

Although the TCTF identifies the type of logical channel, it does not 5 identify each of the logical channels. The TCTF is required for the transport channel when a dedicated logical channel can be mapped together with other logical channels. Thus, the TCTF identifies whether the logical channel is a dedicated logical channel or other logical channel. However, for common logical channels, since only one common logical channel of the same type 10 can be mapped on a single transport channel, the TCTF also provides logical channel identification in the case of common logical channels.

On the contrary, more than one dedicated logical channel can be mapped to the FACH or RACH at the same time. In other words, several 15 DCCHs or DTCHs can be mapped to the FACH or RACH. Therefore, for dedicated logical channels, identification of each dedicated logical channel is needed in addition to the identification of the type of logical channel, and the C/T field serves this purpose.

Identification of each dedicated logical channel is performed by using the C/T field due to the following reasons. First, unlike common logical 20 channels, a plurality of dedicated logical channels can be mapped to one transport channel at the same time. Second, a dedicated logical channel is handled by the MAC-d in the SRNC, whereas the other common logical channels are handled by the MAC-c/sh. A plurality of the dedicated logical

channels that are mapped to the same transport channel have their logical channel identities, respectively. Additionally, such value is used as a C/T field value. If only one dedicated logical channel exists for the transport channel, the C/T field is not used.

5 Table 1 below shows the different identifiers of a MAC header that are used according to the mapping relationship between logical channels and transport channels for FDD. In Table 1, a C/T field exists when several dedicated logical channels (DCCH or DTCH) are mapped. Also, "N" indicates that there is no header, "-" indicates that there is no mapping relationship, 10 and "UE-ID" indicates that both a UE-ID field and a UE-ID type field exist. A UE-ID field always exists together with a UE-ID type field.

[Table 1]

	DCH	RACH	FACH	DSCH	CPCH	BCH	PCH
DCCH or DTCH	C/T	TCTF UE-ID C/T	TCTF UE-ID C/T	UE-ID C/T	UE-ID C/T	-	-
BCCH	-	-	TCTF	-	-	N	-
PCCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	N
CCCH	-	TCTF	TCTF	-	-	-	-
CTCH	-	-	TCTF	-	-	-	-

As shown in the above table, in the related art, common type of logical 15 channels like the BCCH, PCCH, CCCH, and CTCH do not have a C/T field to identify each logical channel. This is because, in the related art, there is no need to multiplex several common logical channels of the same type into a single transport channel. The reason is that since the same information is transmitted on the common logical channels of the same type, the receiving

end (Receiver) does not have to receive more than one common logical channel of the same type at the same time. Therefore, a single common transport channel like the FACH or RACH always carries only one common logical channel of the same type, and there is no need to add a C/T field for 5 the common logical channels in the related art.

Recently, a new type of service called MBMS (Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service) has been proposed. MBMS is a PS (Packet Switched) domain service of transferring multimedia data such as audio, pictures, video, etc. to a plurality of terminals using a unidirectional point-to-10 multipoint bearer service.

Since MBMS data is shared by multiple users, it should be transmitted through a common logical channel as in the related art. However, since MBMS is a multimedia service, multiple services of different QoS or multiple streams of different QoS in the same service may be provided to a single UE. 15 That is, it is expected that multiple common logical channels of the same type need to be mapped to the same transport channel when providing MBMS.

In the related art, however, multiple common logical channels of the same type cannot be mapped to the same transport channel. This is because, there is no common logical channel identifier in the MAC header, and there is 20 no identification function in the MAC-c/sh. Therefore, a new functionality of common logical channel identification should be considered when MBMS or other type of packet switched (PS) domain service is to be provided.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a method of multiplexing logical channels and an apparatus thereof that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the 5 related art.

An object of the present invention is to provide a method of multiplexing logical channels and an apparatus thereof, by which two or more common logical channels of the same type are multiplexed to the same transport channel in a mobile communication system providing multimedia 10 services.

Additional advantages, objects, and features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives 15 and other advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, 20 in a mobile communication system, a channel multiplexing system multiplexes the same type of common logical channels to one transport channel.

Preferably, the multimedia service is a multimedia broadcast service or a multimedia multicast service.

Preferably, the common logical channels transmit different types of media data, and each media data has a different quality of service (QoS).

5 Preferably, the multiplexing step is performed in a media access control (MAC) layer, the MAC is a common MAC, and the MAC is a layer managing a common transport channel including a multimedia broadcast transport channel or a multimedia multicast transport channel.

Preferably, the mobile communication system allocates an identifier 10 identifying the common logical channel to each common logical channel, and allocation of an identifier is handled by a radio resource control (RRC) layer of a radio access network.

Preferably, each common logical channel receives a data unit of an entity of a specific radio link control (RLC) layer.

15 To achieve the above objects, there is also provided a method of multiplexing logical channels, in a mobile communication system, comprising: multiplexing data units of two or more common logical channels to the same transport channel; and adding an identifier to each multiplexed data unit and transmitting them.

20 Preferably, the identifier identifies a specific common logical channel among the same type of common logical channels.

Preferably, the mobile communication system allocates an identifier identifying the common logical channel to each common logical channel.

Preferably, the identifier is allocated by a RRC (Radio Resource Control) layer of a radio access network.

Preferably, the multiplexing step is performed in a MAC layer managing common transport channels including a broadcast or multicast
5 transport channel.

To achieve the above objects, there is also provided a method of multiplexing logical channels, in a mobile communication system, comprising:
multiplexing data units of two or more common logical channels of the same type to the same transport channel; transmitting the multiplexed data units to
10 a terminal; and de-multiplexing the transmitted data units to at least two or more common logical channels of the same type.

Preferably, the multiplexing step comprises: multiplexing data received via a plurality of common logical channels of the same type; attaching an identifier to a header of the received data to generate a protocol data unit
15 (PDU); and transmitting the generated PDU through a specific transport channel.

Preferably, the de-multiplexing step comprises: receiving data through a specific transport channel; checking the identifier of the received data and de-multiplexing the received data; and transmitting each received data to a
20 higher layer through the common logical channel identified by the identifier.

Preferably, the de-multiplexing step is performed in the MAC layer managing common transport channels including a broadcast or a multicast transport channel.

To achieve the above objects, there is also provided a method of multiplexing logical channels, in a mobile communication system providing multimedia service, comprising: de-multiplexing data units of a transport channel to two or more common logical channels; and detecting identifier 5 from each de-multiplexed data unit and transferring a corresponding data unit to the common logical channel identified by the identifier.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention 10 as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part 15 of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a general network architecture of UMTS;

FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of a structure of a radio interface 20 protocol between a terminal and a UTRAN based on 3GPP radio access network standards;

FIG. 3 illustrates a block diagram of a general architecture of a MAC layer of the UTRAN;

FIG. 4 is a diagram of a general architecture of a MAC-c/sh of the terminal;

FIG. 5 is a diagram of a general architecture of a MAC-c/sh of the UTRAN;

5 FIG. 6 is a diagram of a general architecture of a MAC-d of the terminal;

FIG. 7 is a diagram of a general architecture of a MAC-d of the UTRAN;

10 FIG. 8 is a diagram of mapping relationship (at the UE side) between logical and transport channels;

FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B are diagrams of a MAC PDU format according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a diagram of an architecture of a MAC-c/sh of the UTRAN according to one embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 11 is a diagram of an architecture of a MAC-c/sh of the terminal according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a diagram of the allocation of CLI (Common Logical channel Identifier) field values according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

20 FIG. 13 is a diagram of data transmission according to one embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

5 The present invention is characterized in that a CLI (Common Logical channel Identifier) field (that does not exist in the related art, but newly defined by the present invention) is inserted in header of a corresponding data unit in the MAC-c/sh when several common logical channels of the same type are mapped to one transport channel. Moreover, different CLI fields can be allocated to different common logical channels, respectively.
10 Here, one CLI field can be used in discerning the common logical channels multiplexed to the same transport channel only.

FIG. 13 is a diagram of data transmission according to one embodiment of the present invention.

15 Referring to FIG. 13, a method of multiplexing logical channels according to one embodiment of the present invention includes the steps of multiplexing data units of two or more common logical channels to a same transport channel (S110 to S130), transmitting the multiplexed data units to a terminal (S140); and de-multiplexing the transmitted data units to the
20 common logical channels (steps S150 to S170).

 The multiplexing step includes the steps of multiplexing data received via a plurality of the common logical channels (S110 and S120), attaching identity to a header of the received data to generate protocol data unit (PDU)

(not shown in the drawing), and transmitting the generated PDU through a specific transport channel (S130).

The de-multiplexing step further includes the steps of receiving the data through the specific transport channel, checking the identity of the 5 received data and de-multiplexing the received data (S150), and transmitting each of the received data to a higher layer through the common logical channel designated by the identity (S160, S170).

FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B are diagrams of a MAC PDU format according to one embodiment of the present invention, in which the MAC PDU format is 10 used when data of a common logical channel such as the PCCH, CCCH, or CTCH is transferred through a common transport channel such as the FACH or DSCH, and in which the TCTF and CLI field comprise a header of MAC PDU, and the MAC SDU is a payload of the MAC PDU.

Referring to FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B, there are two types of MAC PDU 15 formats.

The first type is that the MAC PDU header is composed of TCTF and CLI fields, which is used when the transport channel carries different types of logical channels (Ref. FIG. 9A). In this case, the TCTF field identifies the type of logical channel, and the CLI field identifies the specific common logical 20 channel among the common logical channels of the type identified by the TCTF field.

The second type is that the MAC PDU header is composed of only a CLI field (a TCTF field is not included), which is used when the transport

channel carries only the specific type of common logical channels (see FIG. 9B). In this case, the CLI field is included in the header as in the first type, but the TCTF field is not needed since the transport channel itself identifies the type of logical channel.

5 The first type is applied to a MAC PDU transferred through a common transport channel like the FACH where several types of logical channels like the CCCH or CTCH can be mapped, and the second type is applied to a MAC PDU transferred through a common transport channel like the PCH where only one type of logical channel (PCCH) can be mapped.

10 In summary, a TCTF field is present in the MAC PDU header when the transport channel can carry more than one type of logical channels, and a CLI field is present in the MAC PDU header when more than one common logical channels of the same type are multiplexed to the transport channel.

15 FIG. 10 is a diagram of an architecture of a MAC-c/sh of the UTRAN according to one embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 11 is a diagram of an architecture of the MAC-c/sh of the terminal according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 10 and FIG. 11, when common logical channels such as the CCCH, PCCH, and CTCH are multiplexed, the MAC-c/sh performs a 20 CLI multiplexing (MUX) function. Namely, when a plurality of common logical channels of the same type are multiplexed to one transport channel, the MAC-c/sh performs the CLI MUX function. The CLI MUX function of the MAC-c/sh in the transmitting end is to insert a CLI field for designating a

specific common logical channel in a header of the corresponding MAC PDU. The CLI MUX function of the MAC-c/sh in the receiving end is to remove the CLI field from the MAC PDU after reading CLI field information designating the specific common logical channel from the header of the received MAC 5 PDU. It should be noted that in the present invention, if the UTRAN is the transmitting end, then the terminal is the receiving end, and vice versa.

FIG. 12 is a diagram of the allocation of CLI field values according to one embodiment of the present invention, in which the RRC layer of the UTRAN handles the bundling of several common logical channels to 10 multiplex to one transport channel and allocating a CLI field value to each of the common logical channels.

Referring to FIG. 12, a procedure of allocating CLI field values according to one embodiment of the present invention is explained as follows.

1) The RRC layer of the UTRAN transfers 'CLI field values', which 15 are allocated to multiplexed common logical channels, respectively, to the MAC-c/sh layer of the UTRAN, together with 'logical channel multiplexing information' related to multiplexing one or more common logical channels to a specific transport channel.

2) The RRC layer of the UTRAN transfers the 'logical channel 20 multiplexing information' and the 'CLI field values' to the RRC layer of the terminal. Here, the 'logical channel multiplexing information' and the 'CLI field values' are transferred to the RRC layers of all the terminals that are supposed to receive the transport channel.

3) The RRC layer of the terminal having received such information transfers the received information to the MAC-c/sh of the terminal.

FIG. 13 is a diagram of data transmission according to one embodiment of the present invention. First, it is assumed that common logical channels CTCH#1 and CTCH#2 are multiplexed to one common transport channel, the FACH. Moreover, it is assumed that transmitting and receiving ends are a UTRAN and a terminal, respectively. Also, it is assumed that the peer of the RLC entity #1 at the transmitting end is the RLC entity #1 at the receiving end, and the peer of the RLC entity #2 at the transmitting end is the RLC entity #2 at the receiving end.

Referring to FIG. 13, a process of common logical channel data transmission of the MAC-c/sh according to one embodiment of the present invention is explained as follows.

1) The RLC entity #1 of the transmitting end transfers MAC SDU#1 to the MAC-c/sh of the transmitting end through CTCH#1.

2) The RLC entity #2 of the transmitting end transfers MAC SDU#2 to the MAC-c/sh of the transmitting end through CTCH#1.

3) The MAC-c/sh of the transmitting end multiplexes CTCH#1 and CTCH#2, and attaches a MAC header including a CLI field to MAC SDU#1 to construct MAC PDU#1. Here, the CLI field value included in the header of MAC PDU#1 indicates the logical channel CTCH#1. With the same scheme, a MAC header including a CLI field is attached to MAC SDU#2 to construct

MAC PDU#2. Here, the CLI field value included in the header of MAC PDU#2 indicates the logical channel CTCH#2.

4) The MAC-c/sh of the transmitting end transfers MAC PDU#1 and MAC PDU#2 to the physical layer through the FACH. And, the MAC PDU#1 and MAC PDU#2 are transmitted to physical layer of the receiving end through an air interface. The physical layer of the receiving end transfers the received MAC PDU#1 and MAC PDU#2 to the MAC-c/sh of the receiving end through the FACH.

5) The MAC-c/sh of the receiving end checks the CLI fields included in the received MAC PDU#1 and MAC PDU#2, and then transfers them to logical channels CTCH#1 and CTCH#2, respectively. Specifically, the MAC-c/sh of the receiving end detects CLI field values from the headers of the MAC PDUs, and checks whether the detected CLI field value contains information of the logical channel CTCH#1 or CTCH#2. According to the checked results, the MAC-c/sh performs de-multiplexing.

6) If the detected CLI field value indicates the logical channel CTCH#1, the corresponding MAC PDU is transferred to RLC entity #1 of the receiving end through the logical channel CTCH#1. In this case, if reception is correct, the MAC PDU is the MAC PDU#1.

7) If the detected CLI field value indicates the logical channel CTCH#2, the corresponding MAC PDU is transferred to RLC entity #2 of the receiving end through the logical channel CTCH#2. In this case, if reception is correct, the MAC PDU is the MAC PDU#2.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Accordingly, in the present invention, the MAC-c/sh performs the multiplexing and de-multiplexing functions for common logical channels of the same type and a newly proposed CLI field is used to identify each of the 5 common logical channels, whereby multiplexing of multiple common logical channels of the same type to the same transport channel becomes possible. Consequently, multiple services of different QoS or multiple streams of different QoS in the same service can be provided to a single UE, which is an essential feature for next generation mobile communication systems. As such, 10 the motivation to apply the teachings and suggestions of the present invention to various types of radio (wireless) communication schemes would be clearly understood by those having ordinary skill in the art.

The forgoing embodiments are merely exemplary and are not to be construed as limiting the present invention. The present teachings can be 15 readily applied to other types of methods and apparatuses. The description of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the claims. Many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. In a mobile communication system, a channel multiplexing system multiplexes the same type of common logical channels to one transport channel for providing a multimedia service.
5
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the multimedia service is a multimedia broadcast service or a multimedia multicast service.
- 10 3. The system of claim 1, wherein the multiplexing step is performed in a medium access control (MAC) layer.
4. The system of claim 3, wherein the MAC is a common MAC.
- 15 5. The system of claim 3, wherein the MAC is a layer that manages a common transport channel including a multimedia broadcast transport channel.
- 20 6. The system of claim 3, wherein the MAC is a layer that manages a common transport channel including a multimedia multicast transport channel.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the mobile communication system allocates to each common logical channel an identifier identifying the common logical channel.

5 8. The system of claim 7, wherein allocation of the identifier is handled by a radio resource control (RRC) layer of a radio access network.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers allocation information of the identifier to a medium 10 access control (MAC) layer of the radio access network.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers allocation information of the identifier to an RRC layer of a terminal.

15

11. The system of claim 10, wherein if the common logical channel provides a broadcast or a multicast service, the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers the allocation information of the identifier to RRC layers of a terminal group that desires to receive the broadcast or multicast 20 service.

12. The system of claim 7, wherein the mobile communication system adds an allocated identifier to each data unit of a corresponding channel.

5 13. The system of claim 7, wherein the identifier identifies a specific common logical channel among the same type of common logical channels.

14. The system of claim 1, wherein each common logical channel of the same type is allocated a different identifier.

10

15. The system of claim 1, wherein each common logical channel receives a data unit from a specific radio link control (RLC) layer entity.

16. In a mobile communication system, a method of multiplexing
15 logical channels, comprising:

multiplexing data units of the same type of common logical channels to a single transport channel;

adding an identifier to each multiplexed data unit for transmission thereof.

20

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the identifier identifies a specific common logical channel among the same type of common logical channels.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the mobile communication system allocates an identifier identifying the common logical channels to each common logical channel.

5 19. The method of claim 18, wherein the identifier is allocated by a RRC (Radio Resource Control) layer of a radio access network.

10 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers allocation information of the identifier to a MAC (Medium Access Control) layer of the radio access network.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers the allocation information of the identifier to an RRC layer of a terminal.

15

22. The method of claim 21, wherein, if the common logical channel provides a broadcast or multicast service, the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers the allocation information of the identifier to the RRC layers of all terminals within a terminal group that desire to receive the broadcast or 20 multicast service.

23. The method of claim 16, wherein each common logical channel of the same type is allocated a different identifier.

24. The method of claim 16, wherein data units of each common logical channel are transmitted from an entity of a specific RLC (Radio Link Control) layer.

5 25. The method of claim 16, wherein the multiplexing step is performed in a MAC (Medium Access Control) layer.

10 26. The method of claim 25, wherein the MAC layer manages common transport channels including a multimedia broadcast or multicast transport channel.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein each data unit having an identifier attached thereto is transferred to a MAC layer of a receiver by a physical layer service.

15 28. The method of claim 16, wherein the multimedia service is a multimedia broadcast service or a multimedia multicast service.

20 29. In a mobile communication system, a method of multiplexing logical channels, comprising:

multiplexing data units of the same type of common logical channels to the single transport channel;

transmitting the multiplexed data units to a receiver; and

de-multiplexing the transmitted data units to at least two or more common logical channels of the same type.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the multiplexing step
5 comprises:

multiplexing data received via a plurality of common logical channels of the same type;

attaching an identifier to a header of the received data to generate a protocol data unit (PDU); and

10 transmitting the generated PDU through a specific transport channel.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the identifier identifies a specific common logical channel among the same type of common logical channels.

15

32. The method of claim 30, wherein the data units of the common logical channels are transmitted from specific RLC (Radio Link Control) layer entities.

20

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the mobile communication system allocates an identifier for identifying the common logical channel to each common logical channel.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the identifier is allocated by a RRC (Radio Resource Control) layer of a radio access network.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers allocation information of the identifier to a MAC (Medium Access Control) layer of the radio access network.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers the allocation information of the identifier to a RRC layer of a terminal.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein, if the common logical channel provides a broadcast or multicast service, the RRC layer of the radio access network transfers the allocation information of the identifier to RRC layers of a terminal group which desires to receive the broadcast or multicast service.

38. The method of claim 29, wherein the de-multiplexing step comprises:

receiving data through a specific transport channel;
20 checking the identifier of the received data and de-multiplexing the received data; and
transmitting each received data to a higher layer through the common logical channel identified by the identifier.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein each received data is transferred to a specific RLC (Radio Link Control) layer entity.

40. The method of claim 29, wherein the multiplexing step is
5 performed in a MAC (Medium Access Control) layer.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the MAC layer manages common transport channels including a broadcast or multicast transport channel.

10

42. The method of claim 29, wherein each common logical channel of the same type is allocated a different identifier.

43. The method of claim 29, wherein each data units having the
15 identifier attached thereto is transferred to a MAC (Medium Access Control) layer of a receiver by a physical layer service.

44. The method of claim 29, wherein the multimedia service is a multimedia broadcast service or a multimedia multicast service.

20

45. The method of claim 29, wherein the common logical channels transmit different types of media data.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein each media data has a different quality of service (QoS).

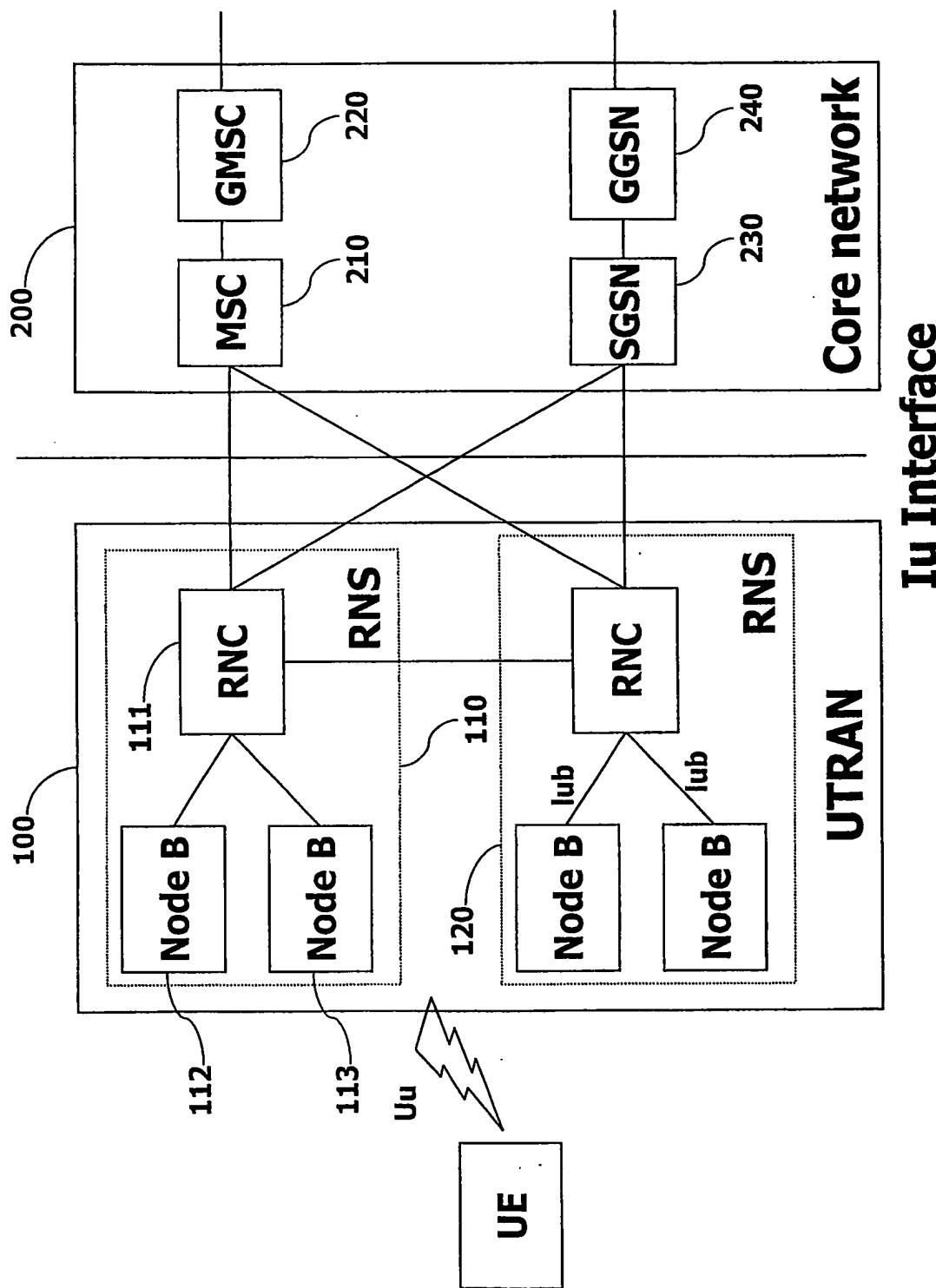
FIG 1

FIG 2

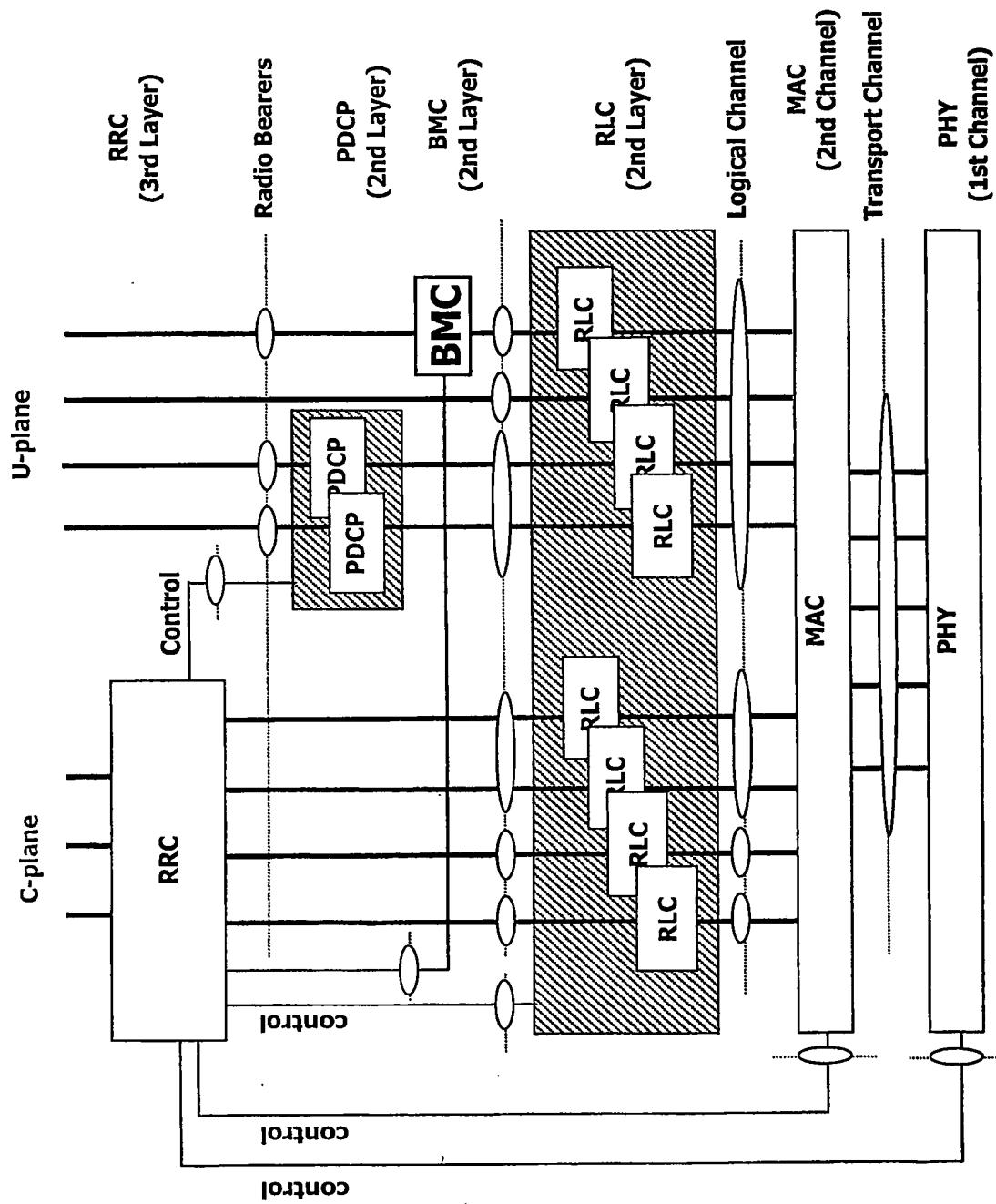


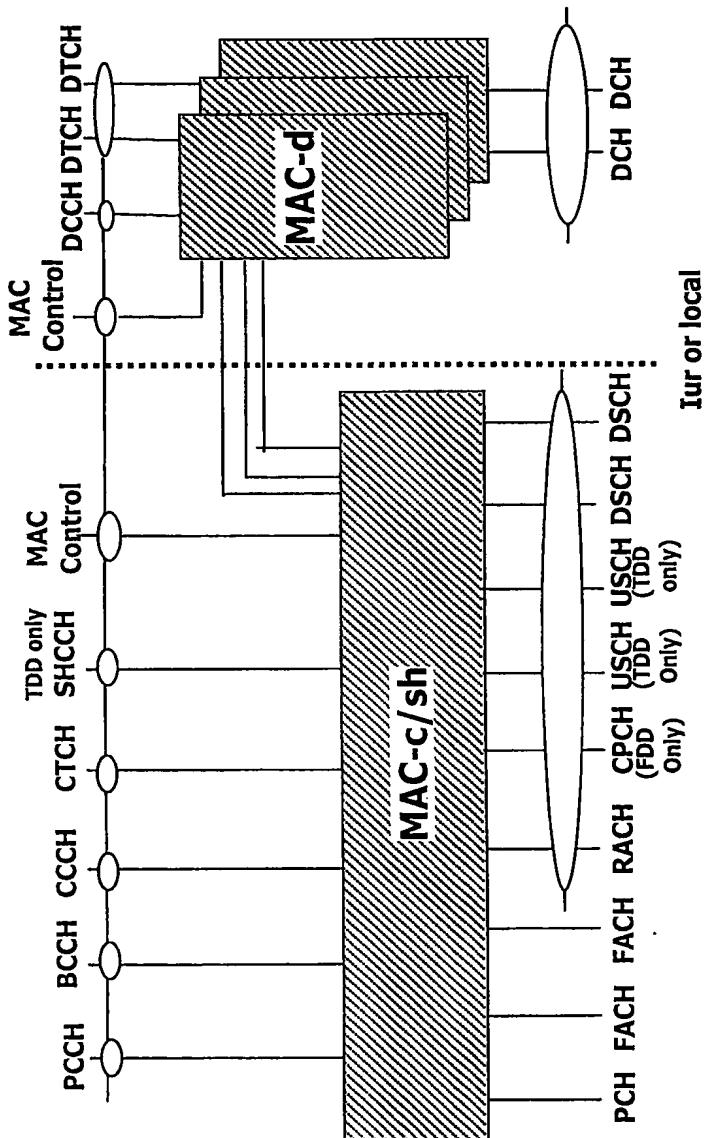
FIG 3

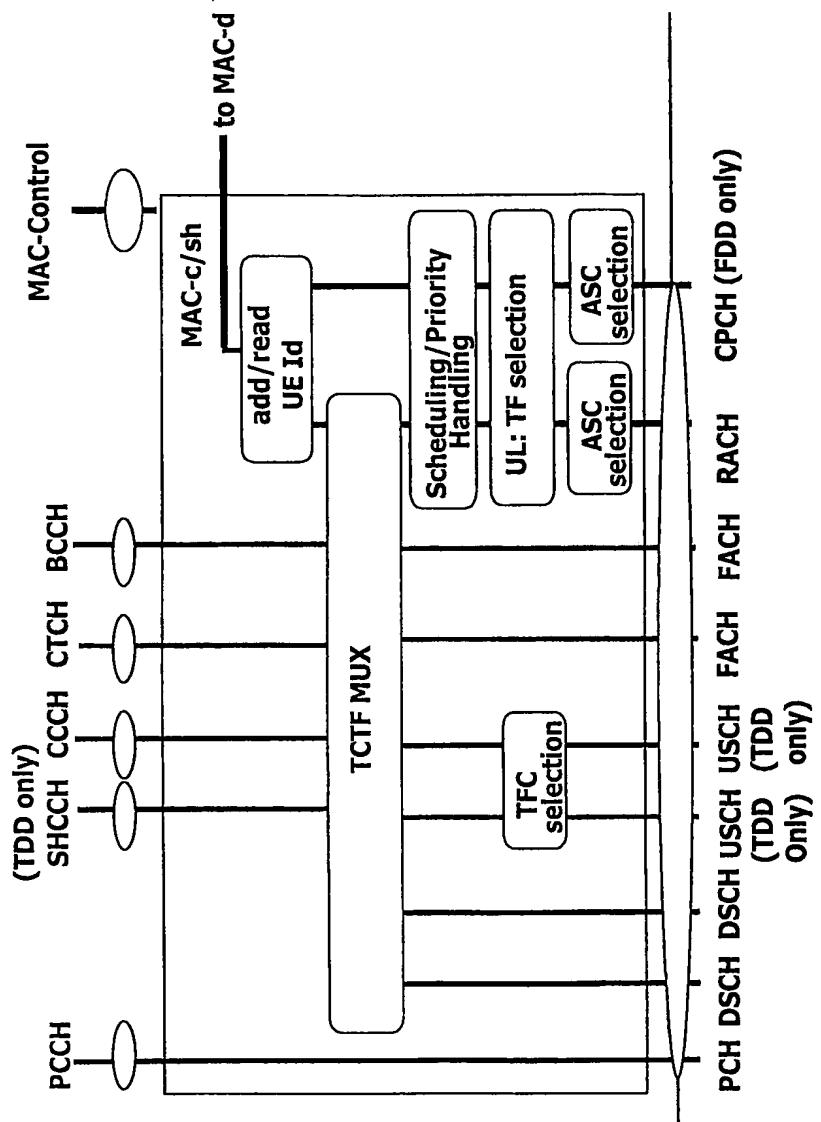
FIG 4

FIG 5

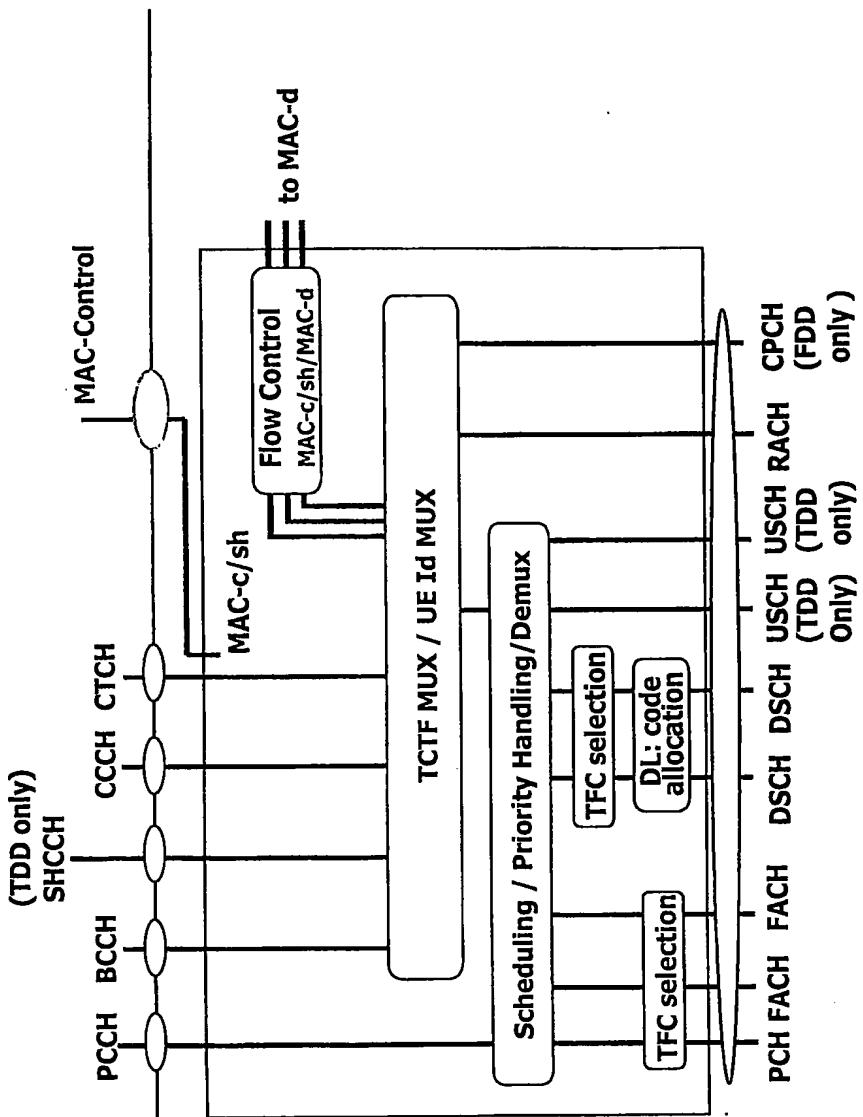


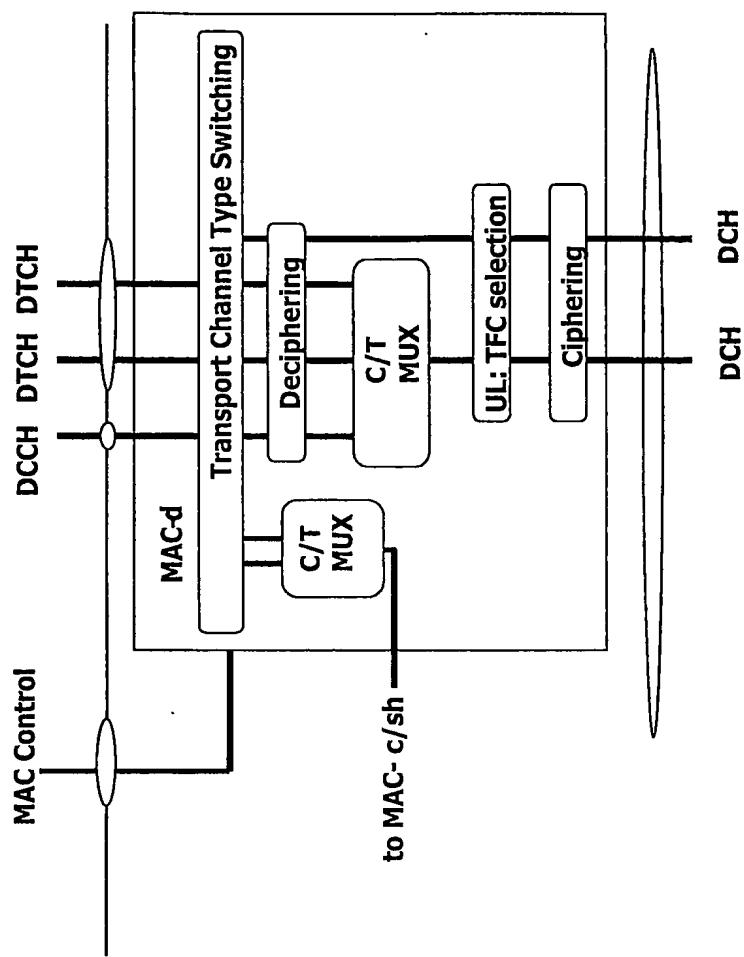
FIG 6

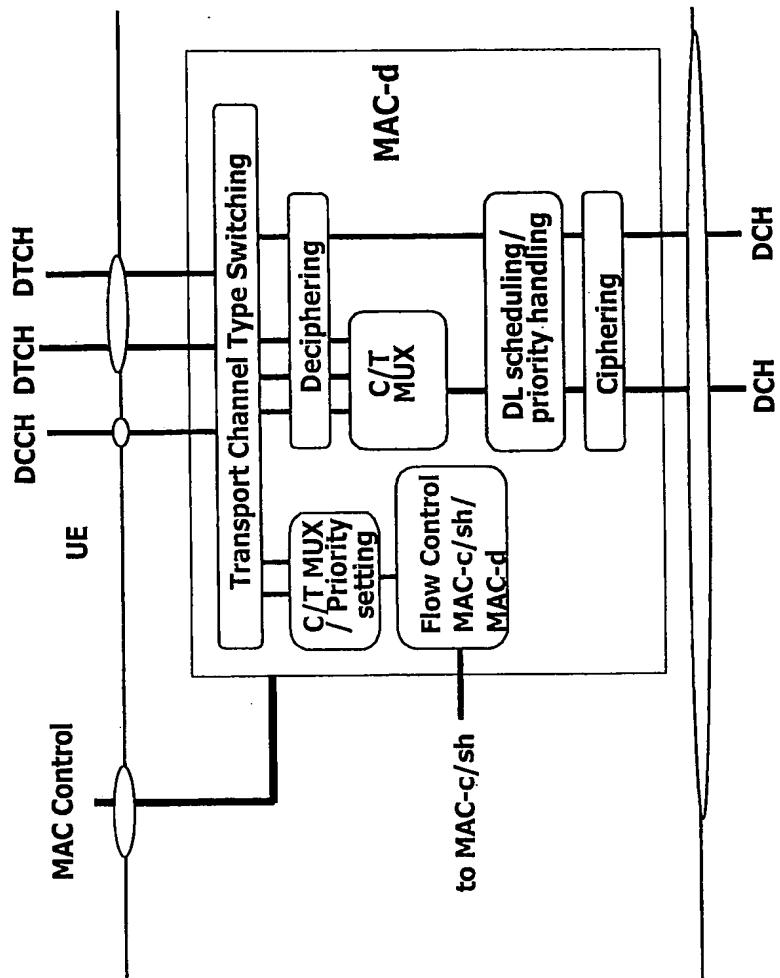
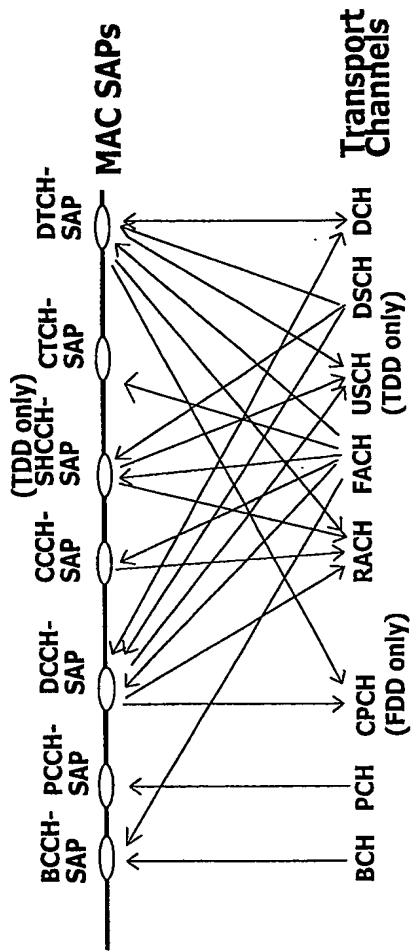
FIG 7

FIG 8

9/13

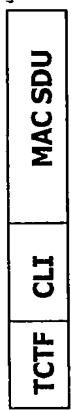
FIG 9A**FIG 9B**

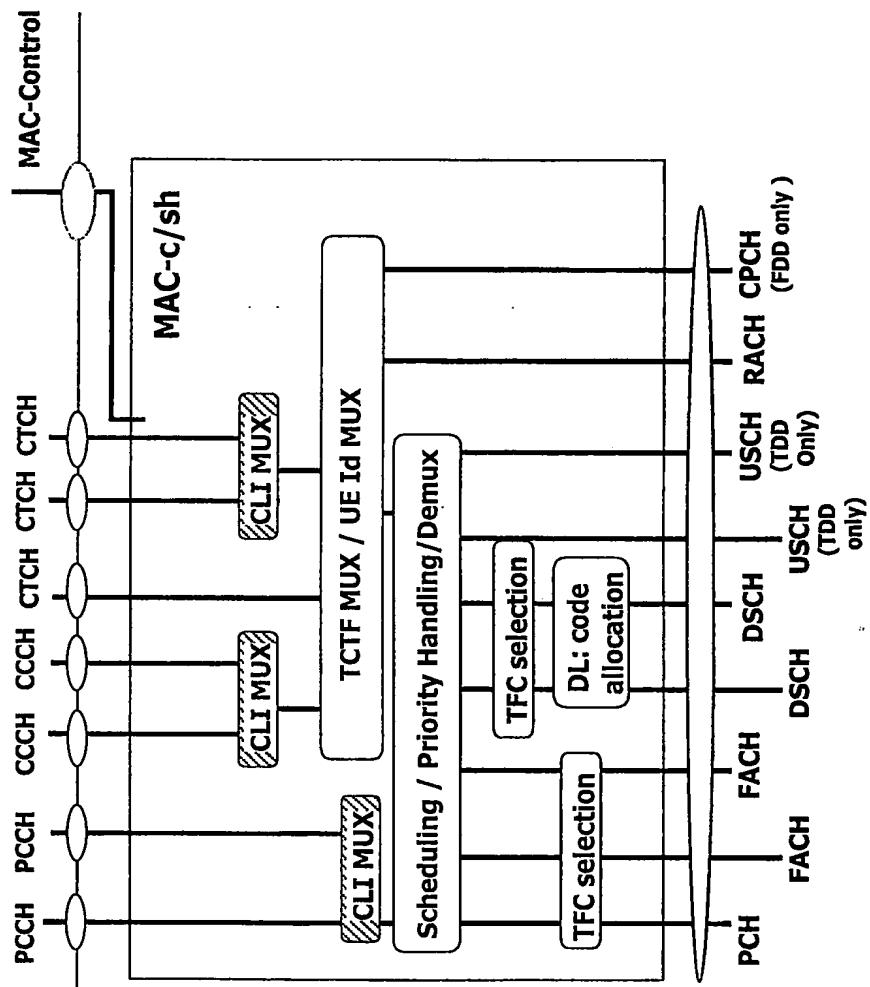
FIG 10

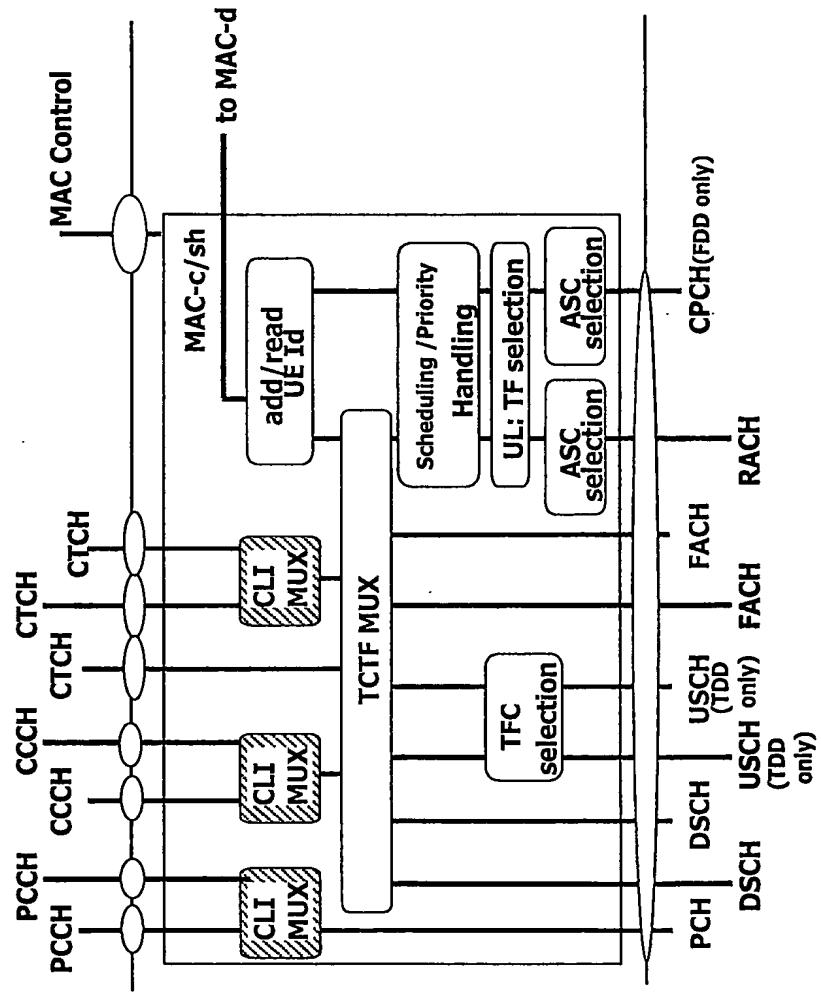
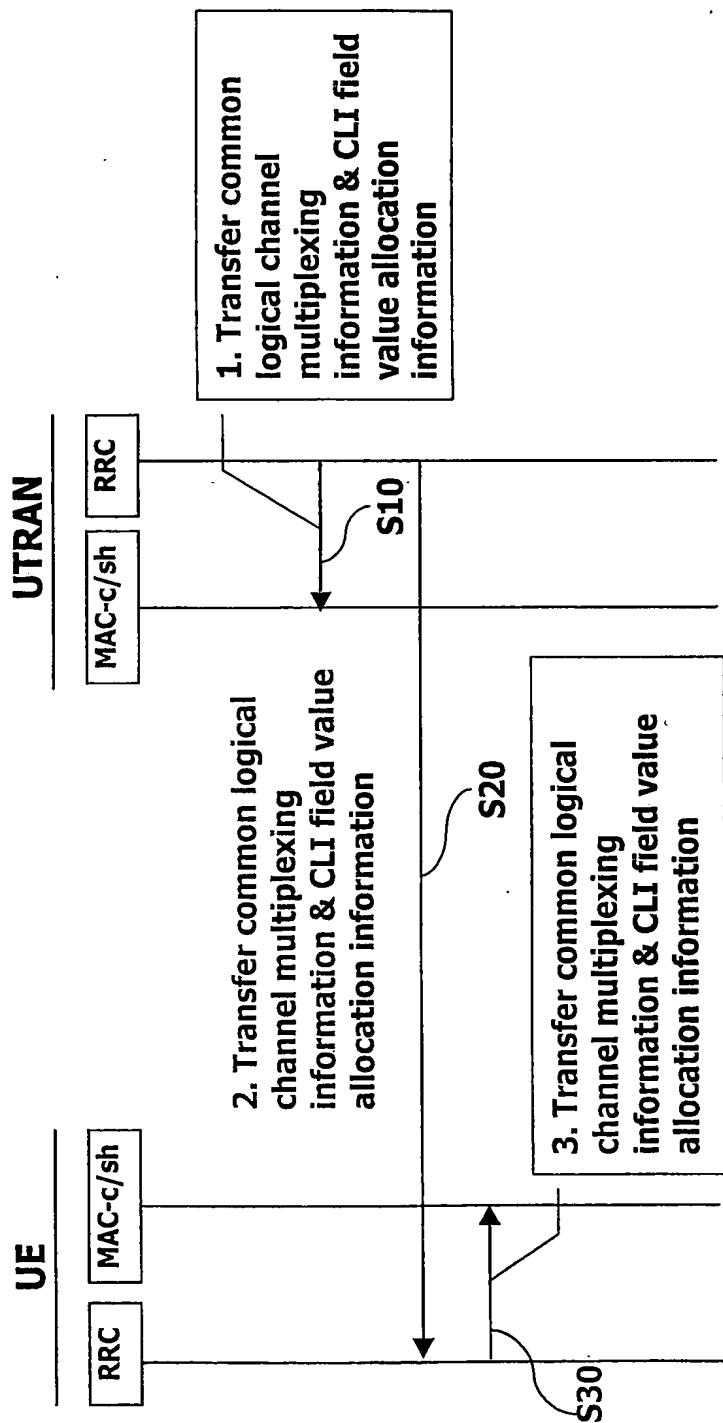
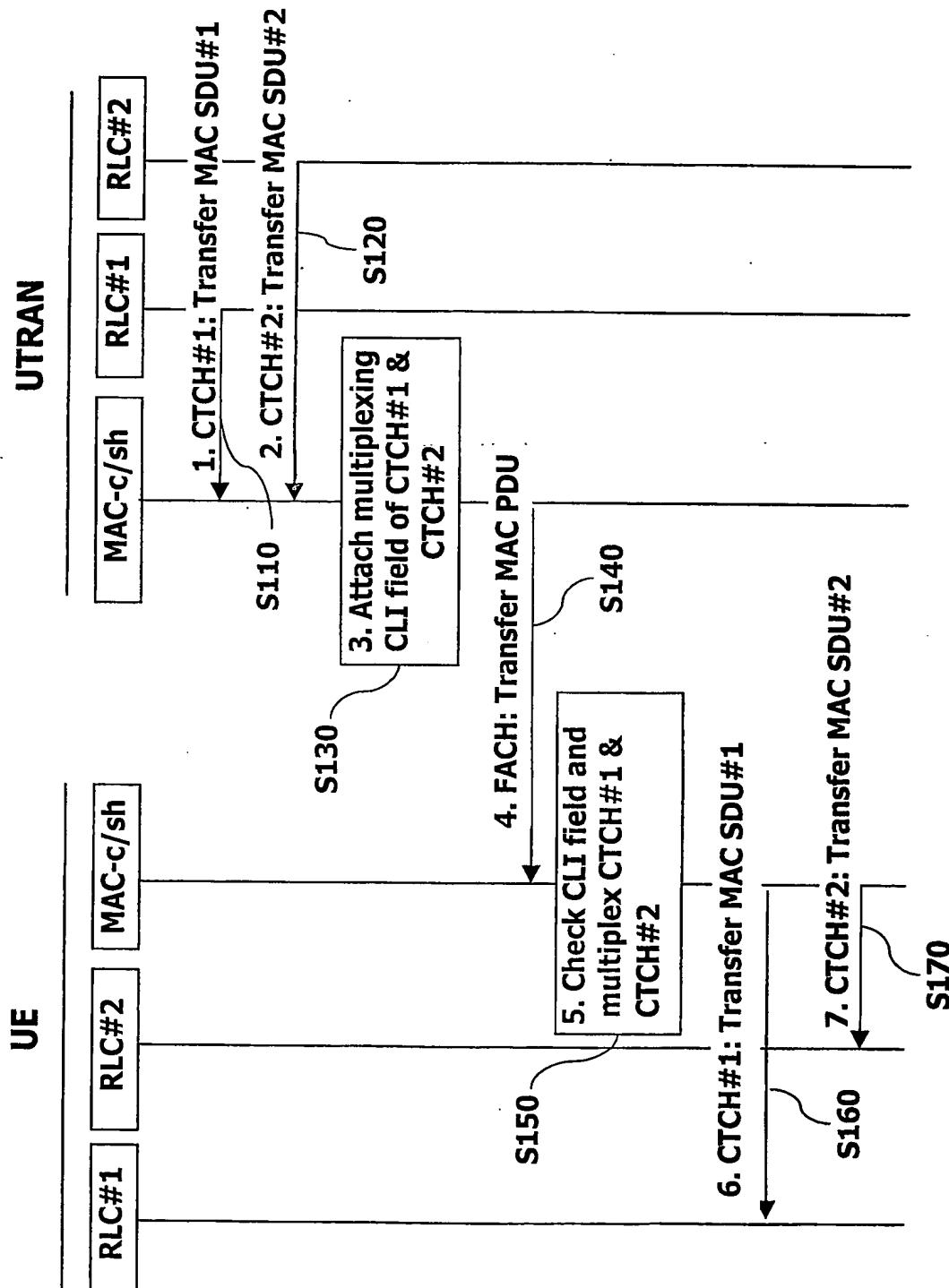
FIG 11

FIG 12

13/13

FIG 13



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2003/002366

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC7 H04B 7/26		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC7 H04B 7/26, H04B7/212, H04B 1/69		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched KR, JP as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	KR2001-26301 A (Dacom Co. LTD.) 06 APRIL 2001 (06.04.2001) see the whole documents	1, 6, 19 2-5, 7-18, 20-46
Y A	KR2002-79453 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.) 19 OCTOBER 2002 (19.10.2002) see the whole documents	1, 6, 19 2-5, 7-18, 20-46
PA	KR2003-29310 A (LG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.) 14 APRIL 2003 (14.04.2003) see the detailed description and figures	1- 46
A	WO 99/44313 A1 (SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT) 02 SEPTEMBER 1999 (02.09.1999) see the claims and figures	1- 46
A	US 6,252,868 B1 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON) 26 JUNE 2001 (26.06.2001) see the detailed description	1- 46
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 20 JANUARY 2004 (20.01.2004)	Date of mailing of the international search report 20 JANUARY 2004 (20.01.2004)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Authorized officer NAM, Ki Young Telephone No. 82-42-481-5710	



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2003/002366

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